

The Wilmington Post.

VOLUME X.

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WILMINGTON POST ADVERTISING RATES.

Fifty cents per line for the first insertion and twenty-five cents per line for each additional insertion.

Eight (8) lines, Nonpareil type, constitute a square.

All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY ELECTION CASE.

The Supreme Court has sustained the decision of Judge Duxton in the Superior Court below. Therefore the Republicans will have to give up the offices to the men who were not elected. We publish the decision below.

SMITH, C. J.

Swain vs. McRae. The object of this suit commenced on the 16th day of August last against the members of the Board of County Canvassers, is to compel them to reassess and make a recount of the vote cast for Superior Court Clerk in Brunswick county, including the rejected return from Town Creek township. The process originally returnable before the Judge of the District at Fayetteville, in Cumberland county, an exception to the jurisdiction taken and sustained, was amended by making M. C. Guthrie a co-defendant and the summons returnable before the Superior Court of Brunswick in term time, and was heard and decided at the regular fall term of the Court, upon complaint and answer. His Honor refused the writs of injunction and mandamus, and declined to inquire into the merits of the case, on the ground that the writ of mandamus is not an appropriate remedy, and for the further reason that in the opinion of the Court, the Board of County Canvassers, created by law for a single specified purpose, which has been accomplished, has ceased to exist as an organic body, and its members are no longer competent to do an official act.

The appeal brings up the correctness of this ruling for review.

As the cause is now constituted the contestants become adversary parties to the suit, each asserting his claim to the office in dispute, and the coercive power of the court is asked to enforce such action on the other defendants as will determine the controversy and secure the place to the plaintiff. It presents the anomalous case of an incumbent, holding over after the expiration of his term and claiming to have received a majority of the popular vote, in opposition to the declared official count, seeking to restrain his opponent from qualifying and accepting the office until by a recount made under the direction of the Court, his own title thereto can be established. If this mode of procedure to decide a contested election is allowed, it will obstruct the operation of these laws through which the popular will is collected and expressed, and deprive the public of the services of those persons legally declared to be elected, during the pendency of the dispute as to who is rightfully entitled. It is important that all public offices should be filled by the party having a *prima facie* right thereto, until a better title is shown in some one else. For this reason it is that by a proceeding in the nature of a *quo warranto*, one entitled to an office in possession of another may recover possession and by a subsequent action, compensation in damages for the time it has been wrongfully withheld. C. C. P. sec. 373. It is the duty of the County Canvassing Board, after concluding their count to declare the person having the greatest number of votes to be elected, and to make proclamation "at the court house of the voting in this county for all the persons voting," and the number of votes cast for each," act of 1876-77, chap. 273, sec. 30 and 31. This we must assume to have been done on the second day after the election, the time prescribed by law for their meeting. It was then the duty of the County Canvassers to qualify and induct into office those whose election the county Canvassers have ascertained and announced. But the Legislature, chapter 27, section 8, page 31. The present proceeding aims to obstruct the execution of the law, and if allowed would leave the office unfilled, but for the fact that the plaintiff is the former incumbent, and retains possession. The office of writ of mandamus is simply to impose upon an officer the execution of a neglected duty affecting the interest or rights of the person applying for it. It cannot be extended to counteract conflicting claims to an office, and thus usurp the place of that special and ample remedy which the law prescribes for adjusting and determining them. We refrain from saying more on this subject as it is fully discussed in *O'Hara vs. Powell* at this term. It is unnecessary to examine the other ground upon which the Judge rests his decision, to wit, that the Board is functus officio and incapable of further action. There are conflicting authorities in the print and his ruling is supported by several able decisions in the courts of New York and elsewhere, which are cited in the brief of defendants counsel. Nor do we propose to enquire whether the functions of the newly created Canvassing Board are purely ministerial as those exercised under the former law by the County Commissioners, their predecessors in this service all decided to be in the case of *Moore vs. Jones*, 76 N. C., 182, and therefore under the mandatory power of the court; or whether they are discretionary, and in some of their features, quasi judicial, and beyond that control. There is a very marked difference in the phraseology which prescribes and defines the duty of these respective bodies. The Commissioners are directed simply "to add the number of votes returned," while the Canvassers are required to open and canvass the returns." Acts 1876-77, chapter 275, section 25.

But we forbear the expression of any

opinion on the point as it is not necessary to the decision of the case; we sustain the ruling of the court in holding that the plaintiff misconceives his remedy and in denying the relief sought in this action. While it is not necessary to the decision of the case, yet as it may facilitate the settlement of the matter in controversy and avoid the delay and expenses of future litigation, we deem it proper to express the opinion we have found, that the County Canvassers, for any reasons assigned, erred in rejecting the vote of Town Creek Township and that it ought to have been added and counted in ascertaining the result of the election. The judgment is affirmed.

CITY ITEMS.

Yesterday was fair but windy.

Marriage license only cost now \$1.50.

Rev. Cutter Colfax was up to the city yesterday.

Senator Chandler will please accept thanks for Public Documents.

If you want to purchase a lot, don't fail to call on W. P. Canaday.

Hon. D. L. Russell, member of Congress, was on our streets yesterday.

Hon. A. M. Waddell, ex-member of Congress, arrived home a few days ago.

Col. I. J. Young, Collector of Internal Revenue, is in Washington, D. C.

Tony Foy, a colored man, died very suddenly on Monday night last, from colic.

Sheriff Manning and all of his Deputies were busy doing nothing last week.

Mayor Fishplate has been having a lively time the past week, with criminals.

Rev. E. A. Yeates, pastor of the Front Street M. E. Church, is absent from the city.

U. S. Commissioner McQuigg continues after the violators of the Internal Revenue laws.

Norwood Giles has his Insurance office on North Water between Chesnut and Mulberry street.

Truck will be cheap this season, according to the number who have embarked in the business.

Our member of Congress, Honor Daniel L. Russell, will accept thanks for copy of Congressional Record.

DIED.—Mrs. Mary J. Burr died at her residence in this city on Monday last, very suddenly. She was 73 years of age.

The beautiful flower gardens in this city should be protected from the depredations of thieves. Where are the policemen.

Dr. W. A. Dick, of Lumberton, N. C., a brother-in-law of our townsman Mr. H. C. McLaurin, died very suddenly on Thursday last.

Complaint is made that a lot of bad boys are in the habit of abusing stock in this city. A few weeks on the streets at hard labor is a good preventive.

Col Geo. L. Mabson, has opened a law office in an office adjoining the Post where he will be glad to meet his friends who desire legal services.

Maj. C. M. Stedman, attorney at law and President of the Bank of New Hanover, left on yesterday's boat for Fayetteville, on a visit to his many friends.

Col. Kellogg, Special Internal Revenue Agent for the Government, was in the city on Wednesday last. The Colonel is doing good service for his Department in the state.

Mr. Samuel G. Hall, the popular job printer and book publisher has received a very select stock of job material. Give him a call. He does work as cheap as any house in the south.

The locals of the *Star* and the *San* have entirely recovered from the severe shock received at the Little Giant Engine House on Friday night of last week, by an explosion, and are gathering items as of old. We congratulate them.

President, Vice-President, members of Congress, Governor and other state officers, members of the legislature and county officers, are all elected in Nov. 1880. What a grand time it will be for politicians. We never take any in ours.

We understand that there will be a tobacco factory started in this city within the next month. The contract for the building has been made with one of our building mechanics of the city. The firm who intend to engage in this business are able to run it successfully.

Messrs. Sol Bear & Bro's. are receiving their new spring goods in store, and are prepared to sell first class bargains.

DIED.—Mrs. Dora C. Gregory, the wife of W. H. H. Gregory Esq., of Charlotte, N. C., and the sister of Mrs. John E. Lippitt of this city, died in Charlotte on Wednesday last. Her remains arrived here on Thursday, and the funeral took place on Friday last, at St. James Church, at 4 o'clock p. m.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—News was telegraphed to this city on Friday evening that the rear coach of the eastern bound train, on the Carolina Central Railroad, run off the track just this side of Lileville, and badly wounded all the passengers in the car, and killed the brakeman, Henry Lewis, a citizen of Charlotte, N. C. Two of the passengers are thought to be severely, if not mortally injured. They are Messrs. Eli Gibson and J. W. Covington. Cause of the accident, one of the wheels of the coach broke down. No blame is attached to the officers of the train.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT.

The following is the annual ratio of deaths to each 1,000, from all causes in various parts of the United States and foreign countries, compiled from the Bulletin of the Public Health, issued by the Surgeon-General, U. S. Marine Hospital Service, under the National Quarantine Act of 1878.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH, 22, 1879.	
Boston	21
Providence	15.6
New York	20.6
Brooklyn	20.6
Rochester	19
Pittsburgh	15
Newark	27.9
New Haven	22.5
Portland, Me.	19
Baltimore	19
District of Columbia	25
Cleveland	15.6
Chicago	15.6
Cincinnati	21.5
Hudson County, N. J.	13.6
Buffalo	13
Philadelphia	18.7
Richmond	14.3
Savannah	31.5
Louisville	19
St. Louis	12
San Francisco	14.4
New Orleans	20.8
Montreal	29

GREAT BRITAIN.

Oldham	43
London	29
Edinburgh	29
Glasgow	21
Dublin	21
Liverpool	19
Plymouth	19
Brigton	19
Bristol	19

In 23 large cities the average death rate was 20 per 1,000. Smallpox caused 17 deaths in London, and 11 in Dublin. Scarlet fever was very prevalent, and measles exceedingly fatal in several towns. GERMAN EMPIRE.

Munich	34
Bremen	30
Berlin	25.4
Hamburg	29
Cologne	29
Frankfurt	23
Strasbourg	24
St. Louis	24
Breslau	28

AUSTRIA.

Vienna	31
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RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg	48
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Havana: Yellow fever caused 1 death, smallpox 11.

Bermuda—2 cases of yellow fever in hospital.

RAILROADS.—If Wilmington is not the old "Rip Van Winkle" of the world, we cannot point out the place that should be called after that venerable old gentleman. This city is now a hundred and fifty years old; the great metropolis of North Carolina during that whole time, and yet there is not a single park in the city, and the city is located within six miles of the prettiest sea shore on the Atlantic coast, and with no railroad to carry persons who may wish to visit it for pleasure or health. The citizens of the city, as well as the owners of the beautiful places on the seashore have uniformly tried to keep the outside world from knowing that any such places exist as Wrightsville and Greenville sounds, and Live Oak beach.

Beaufort, with all its beauty, cannot hold a candle to this beautiful beach in front of the above named sounds, which is very properly called Live Oak beach. Long Branch itself is a very ordinary place to it, if you take away the many artificial adornments and improvements of the place. Every man who cares for the health of his family should desire a sound railroad, and those who are not able to go to the expense of sending their families off for pleasure as well as health should certainly do all they can for the road. A railroad to this sound will, in point of an investment, be a grand success. The stock will pay at least thirty-three and a third per cent. dividend. The cost of building the road will be very light, and it can be run exceedingly cheap; the travel during the summer months will be all the proprietors will desire, and during the balance of the year it will pay the expenses of running it. We predict that the stock will sell at two hundred per cent. above par in less than two years after the completion of the road. It unquestionably will be the very best investment in or around the city. Wake up, old Rip, and build the road.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Wood selling at \$1.75 per cord.

Corn, by cargo, selling at 55 cents per bushel.

Every man should have a home of his own.

The weather was very fine during the past week.

Real estate is still improving in price and demand.

U. S. Marshal Hill paid a flying visit to our city a few days ago.

Can not Wilmington build a railroad to Onslow county?

Wilmington is the largest naval store market in the world.

Peanuts are looking up, selling now at from \$1.00 to \$1.15 per bushel.

A good wife is a very great saving, instead of an expense to a man.

Kelly Coville was accidentally drowned at Rocky Point on Monday last.

U. S. Rev. Marine Engineer, D. McC French, was in our city on Monday last.

With a cheap government property will always sell well That we now have.

Mr. Geo. Z. French, the government contractor, is hard at work filling up New Inlet.

Messrs. Cobb Brothers will build a hotel at the sound if the people will build the railroad.

A large number of our German citizens intend to visit their Fatherland this summer.

Col. J. W. Atkinson and Hon. R. R. Bridges were in Raleigh on Thursday, according to the Raleigh papers.

The Sexton of St. John's Church, J. E. Walker, a very worthy colored man died of pneumonia on Thursday last.

A railroad can be completed to the sound in sixty days, if all hands will join in the enterprise.

Mr. Frank H. Alfriend has received the appointment as Clerk of the Senate Committee on Commerce.

Don't wait for better times before you marry. Go get a wife at once, she will make the times better for you.

WITNESSES IN CRIMINAL CASES.—The law provides that only two witnesses shall be taxed in criminal cases.

Loafers around Market street corner should spend their time at home with their families, if they have no honest work to perform.

The steamer Clinton has been very greatly improved by her new propeller, and the boat is now doing a very excellent business.

Captain R. P. Paddison has purchased the steam tug Elizabeth, and intends to thoroughly overhaul and repair the boat for river purposes.

Mr. James Walker, Superintendent of the Western Insane Asylum, is spending a few days, for his health, in our city. Mr. Walker is very thin.

Hon. A. S. Seymour will hold court at Snow Hill, in Greene county, and Hon. A. A. McKoy will hold court at Smithville, in Brunswick county, next week.

Col. John W. Gordon, resigned the Colonelcy of the Second North Carolina Regiment, State Guard, and has accepted the Captaincy of the Whiting Rifles.

How a young man, who is only getting \$25 per month, can pay his board, at \$15, buy his clothes and run a livery stable, is a conundrum that we cannot answer.

Two colored men had a dispute on Wednesday last, and being afraid to fight inside of the city limits. They chose their seconds and went over to Point Peter and had an old-fashioned ring fight.

Col. O. H. Blocker is on duty in the city of New York as Special Revenue Agent. He writes that his health is good and he likes the officers who he is associated with.

ATTEMPTED TO HAND IN HER CHECKS.—Mary Eliza Lively, a very lively colored girl, attempted to drown herself a few days ago on account of the death of her lover.

We have heard that, Hon. Curtis H. Brogden intends to start a Republican paper at Goldsboro, N. C. A well conducted paper (Republican in politics) published at that place would pay.

A young gentleman in this city committed forgery, on Saturday last, by signing a merchant's name to a check and getting it cashed. On account of the very high standing of his family in this city, we will not publish his name.

The turnpike is about finished. Now our citizens should all join together and build a railroad to the seashore, so that our hard worked business men and clerks can go to the beach every afternoon, after closing up business, and arrive home in time for late supper.

Old Zach Chandler's return to the U. S. Senate has made our neighbor-in-law, the *Star*, sick.

The Compresses have not been over busy for the past week. Not very much cotton coming to market now.

There are 23 steamships and steamboats working in the port of Wilmington, and plying between this city and other ports.

Justice Gardner has had a severe attack of sickness for the last ten days, but he is out again, we are glad to see, attending to the criminal docket as of old.

Who will start a paper factory in the city. Don't all speak at one, but let some enterprising man go into the manufacture of paper and he will make a fortune very soon.

Adrian & Vollers are the very largest grocery dealers in the state; country merchants can do as well, if not better, by trading with them than they can in any northern House.

Mr. Preston Bridges is constantly in receipt of "brand" new goods, and sells cheap for cash. He keeps in the new McRae building on Front street, nearly opposite the Purcell House.

Our friend Macks says that "he is much better looking than Darby," but there is not enough of Macks to be good looking; you will have to take a magnifying glass to see him.

Benj. White, Esq., has opened his paper hanging establishment on Market street, between Second and Third streets, where he is prepared to hang paper, make or repair mattresses, frame pictures, &c. Give him a call. Ben is a splendid workman, and a very good fellow, any way.

The Supreme Court has virtually decided that the Republican officers were entitled to the county. They do decide that the Canvassing Board were wrong in throwing out Town Creek; therefore they virtually decide the whole question in favor of the Republicans.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIFE IN A BOTTLE.

The Most Valuable Medical Discovery Known to the World—No More Use For Quinine, Calomel or Mineral Poisons—Life for the Blood, Strength For the Nerves, and Health for All.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE PUBLIC. Believing that by cleansing the blood and building up the constitution was the only true way of banishing disease and being troubled with weakness of the lungs, catarrh, very much broken down in constitution, &c., and after trying the best physicians and paying out my money for many kinds of medicines advertised without finding a permanent cure, I began doctoring myself, using medicines made from roots and herbs. I fortunately discovered a wonderful Bitters or Blood Cleanser, the first bottle of which gave me new life and vigor, and in time effected a permanent cure. I was free from catarrh, my lungs became strong and sound, being able to stand the most severe cold and exposure, and I have gained over thirty pounds in weight, feeling confident that I had made a wonderful discovery in medicine. I prepared a quantity of the Root Bitters, and was in the habit of giving them away to sick friends and neighbors. I found the medicine effected the most wonderful cures of all diseases caused by impure or scorbutic blood, in the blood, Impudence, Bad Stomach, Weakness, Kidney Disease, Torpid Liver, &c., &c. I have now discovered in this way spread from one person to another until I found myself called upon to supply patients with medicine far and wide, and I was induced to establish a laboratory for compounding and bottling the Root Bitters in large quantities, and now devote all my time to this business.

I was at first backward in presenting either myself or discovery in this way to the public, not being a patent medicine man and with small capital, but I am getting bravely over that. Since I first advertised this medicine I have been crowded with orders from druggists and country dealers, and the hundreds of letters I have received from persons cured, prove the fact that no remedy ever did so much good in so short a time and had so much success as the Root Bitters. In fact, I am convinced that they will soon take the lead of all other medicines in use. Nearly one hundred retail druggists, and have a home in Cleveland, now sell Root Bitters, some of whom have already sold over one thousand bottles.

Root Bitters are strictly a medicinal preparation, such as was used in the good old days of our forefathers, when people were cured by some simple root or plant, and when calomel and other poisons of the mineral kingdom were unknown. They act strongly on the liver and kidneys, keep the bowels regular and build up the nervous system. They penetrate every part of the body, searching out every nerve, bone and tissue from the head to the feet, cleansing and strengthening the fountain springs of life, hence they must reach all diseases by purification and nourishment.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailments is, use Root Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once. It may save your life.

Thousands of persons in all parts of the country are already using Root Bitters. They have saved many lives of consumptives who had been given up by friends and physicians to die, and have permanently cured many old chronic cases of Catarrh, Scrophulous, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and skin diseases, where all other treatments had failed. Are you troubled with sick headache, constiveness, dizziness, weakness, bad taste in the mouth, nervousness, and broken down in constitution? You will be cured if you take Root Bitters. Have you humors and pimples on your face or skin? Nothing will give you such good health, strength and beauty as Root Bitters.

I know that jealous physicians will cry humbug because my discovery cures so many of their patients, but I care not. It is now my desire and determination to place my Root Bitters as fast as possible within the reach of all those suffering throughout the world. Sold by wholesale and retail druggists and country merchants, or sent by express on receipt of price, \$1.00 per bottle, six bottles \$5.00. For certificates of wonderful cures, see my large circular around each bottle of medicine. Read and judge for yourself.

Ask your druggist or merchant for FRAZIER'S ROOT BITTERS, the great Blood Cleanser, and take no substitute, he may recommend because he makes a larger profit.

G. W. FRAZIER, Discoverer, 38 Superior St., Cleveland, O. For sale by T. S. Burbank, Wilmington, N. C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

XMAS 1878 XMAS

Let the Good Citizens of Wilmington pause and think.

THE POPULAR GROCERY HOUSE

GF

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

57 AND 8 NORTH FRONT ST.

HAVE ON HAND OVER

2 Tons Candy 2

EVERY GRADE

1 One Ton Nuts

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Crown, Dehosa, London, Layers, Loose, Muscatel and Seedless Raisins in any quantity

New Citron, New Turkish Prunes, New Crop Currants.

Gordon & Dilworth's Shaker and Ginger Preserves, Marmalades, Fruits, Jellies &c., &c., &c.

English, German and American Cheese.

Pure Old Brandies, Wines and Cordials, Scotch and American Whiskeys, for Egg Nog.

English and American Crackers of every kind.

Apples, Oranges and Lemons in sufficient quantity to furnish every one.

Our Three Dollar Brand "B" Select Whiskey has improved by age.

Our Four Dollar Brand Summerdean Whiskey has no equal in the city. Our Old Rye and Baker Whiskeys are equal to any in America.

Our Goods have been selected with great care especially for the

HOLIDAYS

Remember the best.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

you can give the poor is a choice lot of

Family Supplies.

Call on us and we promise to give the

BEST AND FRESHEST GOODS.

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

BOATWRIGHT & M'KOY.

57 AND 8 NORTH FRONT STREET.

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THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Ed'r & Prop'r.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1879.

North Carolina has 378 cities, towns and villages.

The population of Charlotte is 7,107. It is no village.

The Californian's advice to the Chinese. "Go west, you heathen."

"H," the venerable correspondent of the Raleigh Observer, attributes to Thomas Moore the lines beginning, "Know ye the land where the cypress and myrtle."

The Greenbackers in Congress showed themselves true to justice on the vote to seat Hull of Florida. With one exception, they voted to seat the man really elected.

It is stated that the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House decided not to sign the school law. Another report is that in the hurry of adjournment, they forgot it. It looks like a singular coincidence that both forgot it. It looks like a conspiracy on the part of the presiding officers of the General Assembly to attempt to defeat legislation in an illegal manner. The circumstance deserves a thorough investigation.

THE SUPREME COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

It is, and has been from the time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, for a North Carolinian to reverence the Bench of the state. The natural and inherent respect of the English speaking race for law and order has ever been exemplified in its history. In the catclysms of faction, the excesses which have disgraced humanity among other nations, have never overcome our staid gravity, and our regard for our institutions. The revolt in England against the tyranny of Charles the First, the revolution which overthrew his son James, the separation of the American colonies, and the rebellion of the southern portion of the United States against the Federal authority, were all declared to be under the forms of law.

This respect for law has often degenerated into servility to its administrators. The Judge is too frequently invested with the attributes of his station, and the individual clothed with the popular reverence acknowledged and due the office he holds. As the Englishman said he would reverence the crown though it hung upon a bush, so some people prostitute manhood by recognizing in the Judge the majesty of the law.

The present Supreme Court of this state has lately rendered a decision which will go far towards breaking down the deference which our people feel towards their Judges. At the last election in Brunswick county, as most of our readers know, the popular will as expressed at the ballot box was reversed by the Board of County Canvassers. The Supreme Court put its seal upon the infamy, and decided that the Board is irresponsible—that law will not make them undo their wicked work.

The most to be apprehended from this decision is that men who revere law, will cease to do so, when they find it so opposed to right. None can respect the Court after such a perversion of justice, and soon none will be found to respect law, if many more such decisions violate the eternal principles of justice.

GRANT vs. HAYES.

The manner in which President Grant treated southern Republicans was universally condemned by every Republican south. All of his Cabinet, all of the foreign ministers, and ninety-nine one-hundredths of the heads of the different Bureaus of the Departments were citizens of the northern states. Not only all the important offices were filled by northern Republicans, but all minor positions, such as clerkships, were given them. Every southern Republican who had the manhood to express his true sentiments, complained very bitterly at this treatment; and, owing to the above facts, the southern states gradually fell out of the ranks of Republican states, until the south, to-day, is unitedly Democratic. And in our opinion President Grant and his administration is responsible for it.

Had the southern Union men been shown by the Republican government that they were respected and counted a part and parcel of the Republican party of the United States, the entire south, with the exception of Kentucky and Missouri, would to-day be as strong Republican as Maine or Massachusetts. But instead of being treated as equals, they were given to understand that they had no voice in the affairs of the government, or in the management of party. Instead of sympathy for the ill treatment these Union men had received at the hands of bulldozing Confederates, they received kicks from their fellow Republicans of the north. Instead of being honored and respected for the many sacrifices they had made for the Union cause, they were treated with suspicion and contempt. When they would lay their complaints before their government and their party, they were made to understand that the gov-

ernment and the Republicans of the north did not have any confidence in their statements.

After suing for justice and equity at the seat of government, and pleading for equality at the hands of the Republicans at the north, and receiving nothing but frowns and kicks from the former and contempt from the latter, thousands and hundreds of thousands of those old Union Republicans either went to the Democratic party or have remained at home, and refused to take any part in politics. They felt that they could not longer keep their self-respect and remain with a party which only used them as vassals.

But when Gov. Rutherford B. Hayes was nominated by the Cincinnati convention and published his letter of acceptance, those of the southern Republicans who had remained firm by the party, as well as many who had left it, took new heart and worked with renewed energy, believing that they would have a friend at last in the White House. How far they have been mistaken the administration itself knows. The southern Republicans have received no important appointments from the government at Washington, or for sign. Many of the important local appointments have been taken from them and given to the Democrats.

As a southern native Republican, publishing a Republican paper, we appeal to President Hayes and his counselors and advisers to let their party at the south see that they are respected. To do this some of the leading southern Republicans should be recognized by receiving appointments to some of the important offices to be given out at the hands of the government. And we advise the National and Congressional Republican committees to hereafter let the southern Union Republicans see and understand that they are considered as members of the great National Republican party of the nation. If this advice is taken we believe that at least four of the southern states will go Republican in 1880.

THE BOYS.

"Beg your pardon, sir, I hope you have no fault to find with Sammy," said Mr. Weller, senior, taking off his hat. "None whatever," replied Mr. C. Breckinridge, and after I gave him that answer, he went out into the rebel ranks and fought against our flag. I was arraigned by another Senator from Kentucky, and by other traitors upon this floor. I expect to be arraigned again. (O my prophetic soul!) I wrote that letter, and I stand by the letter; and what was it? What was the position of the country when that letter was written? The Democratic party, as an organization, had arrayed itself against the government—a Democratic traitor in the Presidential chair, and a Democratic traitor in every department of this government; Democratic traitors preaching treason on this floor, and preaching treason in the Hall of the other House; Democratic traitors in your army and in your navy; Democratic traitors in every department of this government. Your flag was fired upon, and no response. The Democratic party had ordained that this government should be overthrown, and I, as a Senator from Michigan, wrote to the Governor of that state, "Unless you are prepared to shed blood for the preservation of this great government, the government is overthrown." That is all there was of that letter. That I said, and I say again; and I tell that Senator if he is prepared to go down in history with the Democratic traitors who then cooperated with him, I am prepared to go down on that 'blood-letting' letter, and I stand by the record as then made."

The blood of the stalwart Michigan-der contains a strong admixture of iron, which never fails to develop itself when in a heated state, and those who do not care to bring it on exhibition at sight will avoid occasions when the vital fluid is liable to become feverish.

Weak Lungs.

The lungs of the human body are more subject to disease than any other vital organ. Coming directly in contact every moment with the poisons floating in the atmosphere, it is not at all wonderful that the delicate tissues should more often than any other organ be the seat of disease. It is a source of gratification that modern science and investigation have proved that the greatest number of lung diseases are curable. In years past nothing has been more common than to hear medical men say: "Oh, he has disease of the lungs; I can do nothing." Post-mortem examinations upon a large scale have developed the fact that pulmonary phthisis is common in many cases where it is classed as something else. Numerous cases are recorded where the patient has died of other disease, and the lungs have revealed the old cicatrix perfectly healed and the surrounding tissues restored to health.

Instances are known where even an entire lobe of the lung has been rendered useless, and the balance of the organ continued to do double work, and this with small inconvenience. In a series of examinations made at the hospital of Edinburgh, it was found that the lungs of at least one-third of those who died over forty years of age showed signs of former disease. A series of experiments at the hospital at Paris, of persons dying over sixty years of age, developed the same facts. That consumption is hereditary, no medical man doubts; that, by judicious treatment and obeying wise laws it can be cured, hardly admits of a question. People who have lung trouble should not get in the habit of believing themselves doomed in consequence of it. Such impression often goes far toward retarding the work of cure. Outdoor exercise, pure air, wholesome food, dry and warm clothing, ample protection to the chest and to the feet, and the weak-lunged people have lived, and will often live, to the allotted years of man's life.

Large Seizure of Cigars.

Special Agent Col. O. H. Blocker, is doing good service for the government in New York city. The Express published in that city says: For some time past the revenue officers in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards have been endeavoring to ascertain where large quantities of cigars were manufactured. Cigars made of good tobacco were being offered for sale by peddlers at ridiculously small prices, and Special Agent Blocker was detailed to investigate the matter. Under the guise of desiring to purchase some of the cigars, he succeeded in discovering several places where the articles were manufactured, and last night Collector Henry and the special agent seized 160,000 cigars, contained in un-stamped boxes, most of them in the manufactory of Joseph Yost, on Railroad avenue, Morrisania. The manufacturers will, it is understood be held on a criminal charge also.

The compliment bestowed upon Mr. Rainey, of South Carolina, in the Republican nomination for the Clerkship of the House was no empty tender. It was a recognition of his intellectual merit and political integrity, deserved as well by his personal abilities as by the fact that he is entitled to high rank as a leading colored Republican. Perhaps the compliment may be repeated in earnest in 1881.

A capital letter—one containing a remittance.

The New York World frankly admits that the issue of state rights is the only one on which the Democrats can act unitedly against the Republican party. The assertion of the doctrine of state rights has cost this country a million of men, and ten thousand million of property. Are the Democratic party prepared to again hoist the banner which they reared, and which as, the World says, the south bore in the forefront of the battle? True, nearly half the generation which fought the war of state rights is gone; but the monuments of the struggle yet remain with us. The right of a public debt; the National and Confederate cemeteries; the maimed and crippled throughout the land; and last and least the swarms of Majors, Colonels, and Generals without battalions, regiments, or armies, ought to forcibly remind us all of the war for state rights.

It is said that the other day in Washington, a southern lady, who had observed the tendency of the daughters of her section of the country to refer frequently to the era "before the war," resolved to employ her wit to check the habit. A gallant foreigner in the company of several other southern ladies, complimented her upon her beauty, with a conscious glance around the circle, she replied: "Ah sir, you should have seen me before the war."

Stalwart Speech Making.

The National Republican publishes the following:

Senator Zack Chandler's famous speech on the question of pensioning Jeff Davis was not his maiden effort in stalwart eloquence. In the thirty-ninth Congress Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, took occasion to taunt him with having written a letter in 1861 in which he said: "The Union is hardly worth preserving without a little blood-letting," and his reply to that taunt opened up a rich quarry of his stalwart power of speech, which has lost nothing of its force and power by having been laid aside and out of sight for a decade or more. It was as follows:

"The Senator from Indiana has arraigned me upon an old indictment, for having written a certain letter in 1861. It is not the first time that I have been arraigned in that indictment of 'blood-letting.' I was first arraigned on this floor by that traitor, John C. Breckinridge, and I answered the traitor, John C. Breckinridge; and after I gave him that answer, he went out into the rebel ranks and fought against our flag. I was arraigned by another Senator from Kentucky, and by other traitors upon this floor. I expect to be arraigned again. (O my prophetic soul!) I wrote that letter, and I stand by the letter; and what was it? What was the position of the country when that letter was written? The Democratic party, as an organization, had arrayed itself against the government—a Democratic traitor in the Presidential chair, and a Democratic traitor in every department of this government; Democratic traitors preaching treason on this floor, and preaching treason in the Hall of the other House; Democratic traitors in your army and in your navy; Democratic traitors in every department of this government. Your flag was fired upon, and no response. The Democratic party had ordained that this government should be overthrown, and I, as a Senator from Michigan, wrote to the Governor of that state, 'Unless you are prepared to shed blood for the preservation of this great government, the government is overthrown.' That is all there was of that letter. That I said, and I say again; and I tell that Senator if he is prepared to go down in history with the Democratic traitors who then cooperated with him, I am prepared to go down on that 'blood-letting' letter, and I stand by the record as then made."

The blood of the stalwart Michigan-der contains a strong admixture of iron, which never fails to develop itself when in a heated state, and those who do not care to bring it on exhibition at sight will avoid occasions when the vital fluid is liable to become feverish.

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Official Law-Breakers.

[From the New York Times]

RALEIGH, N. C., March 20.—It is one of the cardinal principles of the Democratic party of this state that its members can do no wrong, and that party stands in solid phalanx to defend any member from the attack of the opposition. This feature of the Democratic organization was never better illustrated than in the case of the members of the legislature of 1876 and 1877, who drew mileage twice as Deputy Sheriffs and twice as members of the Legislature.

There is a committee appointed by each legislature to examine the vouchers in the office of the state Treasurer for the last two years. This committee, in making its examination found vouchers showing that 10 members of the legislature of 1876, and 1877, had brought the election returns to the Secretary of State, and had charged and received pay from the state for this service. The members of the legislature being public officers, and entitled to mileage, and per diem as such officers, and having brought the returns at the time when they came to Raleigh to attend the session of the legislature of which they were members, the matter was discussed by the committee, and John W. Graham, who was directed to write the report, thought it of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the report as follows: "And we found that in some cases members of former legislatures drew mileage as Deputy Sheriffs, and in some cases as messengers to bring election returns."

The report containing this reference to the double mileage was sent by Mr. Graham to L. R. Waddell, another member of the committee, who was then in Raleigh attending the session of the legislature. The circumstances prove that James L. Robinson was apprised of the fact that double mileage was referred to in the report. On Jan. 27, 1879, after Mr. Waddell had received the report, he wrote Mr. Graham a letter, in which he stated "that Mr. Robinson said that he had paid the money collected by him for bringing the election returns to the Sheriff of Macon county, and that in order to protect Mr. Robinson, the report should be amended by striking out that portion which referred to the double mileage, and that the Sheriff who had received the money was not entitled to it, because he had not brought the election returns to the Sheriff of Macon county." Mr. Graham then informed Waddell that Robinson desired that the report should be amended by striking out the reference to the double mileage. Then Waddell wrote the letter to Graham, and the committee met and struck out the offensive matter.

It was stated in the dispatch to the Times of Feb. 26, 1879, that Robinson's name was mentioned in the report, and through the influence of Robinson was afterwards stricken out by the committee. Robinson, in his statement before the Senate, read certificates signed by Waddell and Moring that his name was not mentioned in the report. Robinson knew as well as the committee that the subject-matter of the question of personal privilege, the reference to the double mileage, was in the original draft of the report, yet he did not mention this fact, and Waddell and Moring aided him in concealing what was a material fact in the case. Waddell could not doubt have stated that the reference was stricken out at the suggestion, request, and wish of Robinson. Waddell and Moring split hairs in their efforts to conceal the truth. After this it was ascertained that Mr. Graham had the letter of Waddell, which has been referred to. Graham was then asked for a copy of the letter, which he refused to give unless Waddell would give his assent. Waddell was called upon and requested to authorize Graham to furnish a copy of the letter. Waddell went to Graham and read the letter and then refused to allow a copy to be made for publication. It was also given out that the statement of Mr. Graham would be obtained as a matter of vindication to Mr. Robinson.

It is known that the Graham family are hostile to Robinson, and that they tried to defeat his election as President of the Senate with W. A. Graham, of Lincoln, who is a brother of John W. Graham. For this reason, and knowing that John W. Graham would make a full statement of the whole matter and not conceal a vital portion of the truth for the purpose of protecting Robinson or any other person, particularly his name, in order that Graham's statement might not be published, and it has not been obtained or published up to this time.

Mr. Robinson had a committee appointed to investigate his taking the double mileage. This committee also started out evidently with the intention of concealing the truth. It only examined Waddell, Moring, and Purnell, of the committee to examine the vouchers in the Treasury, and to whether Robinson's name was mentioned in the report. It then examined the Chief Clerk of the Treasury, who stated that custom allowed the Treasury to be depleted by paying double mileage to members of the legislature whenever they acted as Deputy Sheriffs. The Sheriff of Macon county was not examined, but his receipt, saying that Robinson had accounted to him for every dollar collected for carrying the election returns to Raleigh, was put in evidence. The committee then reported that Robinson's name was not mentioned in the report, that custom allowed the double mileage to be drawn and that the committee could find nothing reflecting upon the official integrity of Mr. Robinson. This was a thick coat of whitewash and was well put on.

The committee made no report in reference to the law upon the subject of the robbery, which they found to be sanctioned by custom. Chapter 52, section 24, of Battle's Revisal is as follows: "The Sheriff or other returning officer shall transmit by mail or otherwise to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a separate statement of the votes taken in his county." &c. "Provided, that no messenger bringing said statements shall receive compensation therefor." Chapter 237, section 5, of the acts of 1874 and 1875,

under which the election of 1876 was held, provides that the elections held under that chapter shall be in all respects governed by the provisions of chapter 52 of Battle's Revisal, except as to time. Chapter 260, section 1, of the acts of 1874 and 1875 provides that section 9 of chapter 40 of Battle's Revisal, (which is in relation to the election of Presidential Electors,) shall be amended by adding the following words: "All Sheriffs and other officers, for holding the elections for State officers, and conveying duplicate (returns probably) to the Governor, shall be allowed the same fees and the same per diem for traveling as allowed to them in elections for members of Congress, to be paid by the State Treasurer upon affidavit of the returning officer." This act has no repealing clause, and as the returns made by Mr. Robinson and the other nine Deputy Sheriffs were made to the Secretary of State and not to the Governor, this latter act amending section 9 of chapter 40 of Battle's Revisal does not apply. This is all the law upon the subject, and it does not authorize the Sheriff to be paid for bringing election returns to Raleigh, and there is express prohibition against payment when brought by a messenger.

A further examination of the records in the Auditor's office and in the Treasury Department shows that on Nov. 18, 1876, two days before the meeting of the legislature, James L. Robinson, who was a state Senator at that time, delivered the election returns of Macon county to the Secretary of State, and took receipt for the same. On Dec. 9, following, Mr. Robinson settled the state taxes with the Auditors for the Sheriff of Macon county. For this latter settlement Robinson drew \$70. On Dec. 23, following, Mr. Robinson charged the state \$87 as "Returning officer of Macon county" for bringing the election returns, and he was paid this amount. After this Robinson drew mileage to and from Raleigh as state Senator. Robinson only made one trip to Raleigh, and the Sheriff of Macon county staid at home, and rendered the state no service. Brief recapitulation of this whole matter shows that the following facts have been conclusively proved:

I. That the Sheriffs remained at home in 1876, and did not come to Raleigh to bring election returns or to make their settlements for collection of taxes due the state.

II. That Messrs. Robinson, Vaughan, Richardson, McBrayer, Sharpe, Baxter, Morris, Ransom, and Furgusson, all members of the legislature elected in 1876, brought the election returns to Raleigh for the Sheriffs of their respective counties, and for this service they drew \$624.60 from the state as mileage and per diem.

III. That the several persons named also drew mileage to and from Raleigh and full per diem as members of the legislature of 1876.

IV. That the nine members of the legislature made only one trip to Raleigh, when the legislature met, and then to their homes, when the legislature adjourned sine die.

V. That the nine members of the legislature were public officers, and had a right in law to charge mileage but twice—once to Raleigh and then back to their homes.

VI. That eight of the persons named drew mileage four times—twice as Deputy Sheriffs and twice as members of the legislature.

VII. That James L. Robinson drew mileage six times—twice as member of the legislature, twice as Deputy Sheriff for settling the taxes due the state by the Sheriff of Macon county, and twice as Returning officer for bringing the election returns to Raleigh; all this during the month of December, 1876, when he was in Raleigh attending the legislature which was then in session.

VIII. That there was no law authorizing payment for bringing election returns to Raleigh in 1876, either to the Sheriff or to a messenger.

IX. That there was no law authorizing payment to the Sheriffs for settling state taxes, when such Sheriffs remained at home and rendered the state no service whatever.

X. That it was unlawful for the nine members of the legislature to charge the state and draw the money for making settlements of state taxes, when said members of the legislature only made one trip to Raleigh, and that in their capacity as public officers, and not for the express purpose of making the settlements of taxes.

XI. That after receiving money from the state in violation of the statute law, and for which no service had been rendered, Messrs. Robinson, Waddell, and Moring, and the committee appointed to investigate Mr. Robinson in taking mileage six times, willfully concealed material facts bearing upon the transaction, and to this extent and by their acts willfully and knowingly suppressed the truth for the purpose of protecting Robinson from the indignation and contempt of an honest people, should the entire facts become known.

XII. That the report of the committee to examine the vouchers in the Treasury Department as originally drawn by John W. Graham, was amended by striking out the reference to the double mileage for the purpose of protecting Robinson especially, and the other implicated persons identically, as they had also been caught.

XIII. That L. R. Waddell, Senator from Johnston county, made himself parties criminal in the whole matter by refusing to allow his letter to Graham to be copied and published, as an important piece of evidence against Robinson.

Our Boys.

Teach them self reliance, teach them to make fires, teach them how to saw and split wood, teach them every day, dry, hard, practical common sense, teach them how to darn stockings, teach them how to eat what is set before them and be thankful; teach them how to black their boots and take proper care of their clothing; teach them how to say no, and mean it, and yes and stick to it; teach them to wear their working clothes like kings, teach them that riotous living, teach them that the further one goes beyond his income the nearer he gets to the poorhouse; teach them not to have any thing to do with intemperance and dissolute young men; or with idle or frivolous young men.

There is no call for a change of the Federal election laws except in the interest of dishonesty and fraud. The laws, as they exist harm no honest citizen.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA EASTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The United States vs. The Schooner Swift, J. W. Timmons.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in obedience to a motion to me addressed, under the seal of the District Court of the United States, for the Eastern District, in the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated the 20th day of February, 1879, requiring me to seize the American Schooner Swift, her boats, tackle, apparel and furniture, and detain the same in my custody, until the further order of this Court. The motion aforesaid is founded on a libel filed in said Court, by J. W. Albertson, District Attorney for the United States, for violation of section 423, rule 11, of the revised statutes of the United States; and the said Schooner, by consent of the said United States Attorney, having been released to the owners, or claimants, upon sufficient bond for the sum of \$500, the same being for double the amount of the prescribed penalty and for \$250 to cover costs, are, hereby notified to appear before said Court, to be held in and for the District aforesaid, at Wilmington, North Carolina, on the first Monday in May 1879, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon of that day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to show cause, if any to the contrary, why the same should not be sold.

J. B. HILL, U. S. Marshal, Per J. N. VAN SOULEN, Deputy Marshal.

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JOHN WERNER, H. C. PREMPERT, Formerly of Richmond, Formerly of Goldsboro, N. C.

WERNER & PREMPERT,

Personally in attendance at

HAIR DRESSING SALOON,

No. 11 North Front Street, South of Purcell House, and No. 7 South Front Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

None but the most experienced workmen employed in this establishment.

Manufacturers of Tonics, Hair Oil, Cologne, Renovators, Dyes, Beautifiers, &c., &c. April 12—14

CUTLERY.

JUST RECEIVED

THE BEST QUALITIES OF POCKET

Knives, Razors, Table Knives, Scissors, Carvers, Steels, &c., and a general variety of the best HARDWARE. N. JACOB'S

Hardware Depot, dec 21 ly No. 10 South Front street.

ORGANS.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE

REED AND PIPE TOP

ORGANS JUST RECEIVED

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,

NEW ENGLAND ORGANS,

BURDETT ORGANS, and

JUBILEE ORGANS,

For sale at

HEINSBERGER'S

Live Book and Music Store.

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PARKER & TAYLOR,

DEALERS IN

Kerosene Oil, Stoves, Metals, Guns,

Lanterns, Fairbank's Scales,

PUMPS, BRASS AND IRON ROBIN STRAINERS,

DIPPERS AND SKIMMERS.

Manufacturers and wholesale dealers in

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE,

No. 19 FRONT STREET,

Jan 11 ly WILMINGTON, N. C.

H. D. GILBERT'S BAKERY.

WHERE YOU WILL ALWAYS FIND

good fresh BREAD, CAKES of all kinds,

and of best material. Also fresh home made

CANDY. H. D. GILBERT, Proprietor, dec 21 ly 28 South Front Street.

RAIL ROADS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.

COMPANY.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov 23 1878.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Sunday Nov 24th P. M. Passenger Trains on the W. & W. R. R. will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 6:38 A. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 1:00 P. M.

Leave Weldon daily at 8:32 P. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 8:53 P. M.

NIGHT MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN, Daily.

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot, at 9:31 P. M.

Arrive at Weldon at 3:51 A. M.

Leave Weldon daily at 12:13 A. M.

Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot at 8:16 A. M.

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Weldon for Tarboro at 5:30 P. M. Daily, and Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 5:00 A. M. Returning, leave Tarboro at

THE WILMINGTON POST.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1879.

An Act Relating to the City of Wilmington.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That the persons who may be in office as Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Wilmington on the 26th day of March, A. D. 1879, shall continue in office until the regular election, to be held in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly, entitled "An act to organize a government for the city of Wilmington," ratified on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1877, on the fourth Thursday of March, A. D. 1881, and until their successors, then to be elected, shall be duly qualified.

Sec. 2. All laws coming in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification. Ratified the 27th day of February, A. D. 1879.

AN ACT

To enable the city of Wilmington to pay its present bonded indebtedness, and to provide for its bonds maturing in the years 1879 and 1880.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Sec. 1. That for the purpose of paying such bonds and coupons of the city of Wilmington as are now due, and also such as shall mature and become due during the years 1879 and 1880, the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of the said city, by and with the sanction and approval of the Board of Audit and Finance of the city of Wilmington, are hereby authorized and empowered to issue coupon bonds, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at a rate not exceeding six per cent. per annum, to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars, in denominations of not less than one hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, to be made payable as follows, to wit: Fifty thousand dollars on the 1st January, 1879; fifty thousand dollars on the 1st January, 1880; fifty thousand dollars on the 1st January, 1881; fifty thousand dollars on the 1st January, 1882.

Sec. 2. The said bonds shall be sold and exchanged at par, and at no less a rate; they shall not be taxable by the said city for any purpose whatsoever, and the coupons shall be receivable from and after maturity in payment of any and all taxes or other indebtedness due the said city.

Sec. 3. The said bonds shall be registered at the option of the holders by the Treasurer of said city, and after such registration shall be transferable only by endorsement.

Sec. 4. All executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and other persons acting in a fiduciary capacity, who now hold, or may hereafter hold, or become possessed of any of the bonds or coupons of said city which are now due, or may become due during the years 1879 and 1880, are hereby authorized and empowered to exchange the same for bonds issued under this Act.

Sec. 5. Any officer or employee of the said city who shall apply the proceeds of any bond or bonds issued under this Act, or exchange any such in any other manner or for any other purpose than is hereby provided, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month or more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Ratified the 14th day of March, A. D. 1879.

Nearly 60 years since, Delabarre, the noted French dentist and writer on dental topics, believed it possible to extract an unhealthy tooth, remove the unsound part, and put it back in the socket, and that it would grow into its old place. Experiment after experiment proved him to be right. Since then the matter has received very little attention, and, in fact, has been forgotten, except its importance, until Magitot, another Paris physician, has lately taken it up. He has made a long and serious study of it, and divides the grafting of the dental organs into extracting teeth and putting them back after a certain time, and drawing teeth from one person and placing them in the mouth of another. Toothache arises from abscess at the root, decay of the bone, inflammation of the surrounding membrane, disease of the gums, or other causes. Magitot has repeatedly done what Delabarre had done before. Out of 62 operations, he has succeeded completely in 57—a proportion of about 92 per cent. While reintegration is going on some local reaction is caused, but not enough to affect to any degree the general system. Small boils or abscesses form on the gums, and when they have run their course lay the healing and restoring process complete within a week or a fortnight. If the attempt fail, inflammation ejects the tooth in a day or two. The age of the patient is said to have no effect on the result, and teeth of every kind may be drawn and replaced.

Judging from the official statistics of its growth, the advance of Socialism in Germany during the last few years must have been amazingly rapid. It was not till after the close of the Franco-German war, in 1871, that it had the character of a distinct political organization, and yet there was already in Berlin alone, by Prince Bismarck's own admission, no fewer than 60,000 avowed Socialists or very nearly 1-10 of the whole population. Forty-one journals are actively engaged in advocating and disseminating Socialistic doctrines, the total number of their subscribers being rated at 200,000. A powerful Socialist committee, officiated by able and energetic leaders, exists in the capital itself, and it is asserted on good authority, that one in every 23 adult Germans is a professed Socialist.

A Just Rebuke.

I once heard this anecdote of Judge Parsons, said the Rev. James Freeman Clark, the great Massachusetts advocate and lawyer. It is said that being about to try a mercantile case, he ordered a jury to be summoned, and among the names was that of Colonel Thomas H. Perkins, the leading merchant of Boston in that day, and a personal friend of Judge Parsons. When the officer made his return he laid down a fifty dollar bill for the Judge.

"What is that?" said Parsons.

"Colonel Perkins says he is very busy indeed, to-day, and prefers to pay his fine."

"That back to Colonel Perkins," said the Judge, "and tell him to come here at once, and, if he refuses, bring him by force."

When Colonel Perkins appeared, the Judge looked sternly at him and said: "What do you mean, sir, by sending money when you were summoned to sit on this jury?"

Colonel Perkins replied: "I mean no disrespect to the court, your Honor; but I was extremely busy fitting out a ship for the East Indies, and I thought if I paid my fine I might be excused."

"Fitting out a ship for the East Indies, sir!" shouted the Judge; "and how happens it that you are able to fit out a ship for the East Indies?"

"Your Honor, I do not understand you."

"I repeat then, my question, how is it that you are able to fit out a ship for the East Indies? If you do not know I will tell you. It is because the laws of your country are properly administered. If they were not, you would have no ships. Take your seat, sir, with the jury!"

The Noise of the Fingerr.

In the current number of the *Medical Record* Dr. Hammond says that when you poke the end of your finger in your ear the roaring noise you hear is the sound of the circulation in your finger.

Which is a fact, as any one can demonstrate for himself by first putting his fingers in his ears, and then stopping them up with other substance. Try it, and think what a wonder of a machine your body is, that even the points of our fingers are such busy workshops that they roar like a small Niagara.

The roaring is probably more than the noise of the circulation of the blood. It is the voice of the vital processes—tearing down and building up processes that are always going forward in every living body, from conception to death.

Everybody acquainted with Kentucky and Kentuckians knows that their modesty is not remarkably great.

A Louisville newspaper refers to the story that the late George D. Prentice received \$25,000 for writing an editorial for the *Journal* in favor of the secession of the state, and that it was suppressed after being put in type. It says that its suppression at the last moment possibly saved the Union. The editorial is the offspring of undue humility.

There are not many Kentuckians, we imagine, who can ever be persuaded that their state did not, by tactically remaining loyal, preserve the integrity of the Republic. Kentucky is, to their partial eyes, the centre and pivot, the heart and soul of the nation, which, without her, would be of small importance and almost valueless.

The loyal Kentuckians were very loyal, and deserve all the credit they have received for their devotion to the Union; but there is grave doubt whether the state would not have given the Government far less trouble by going out than by being, as she was during the whole war, half in and half out simultaneously.

Continuously. Even the great, good, wise Lincoln, having chanced to be born in Kentucky, was accused, in the early part of the struggle, of entirely overestimating the consequences of the secession, and that his daily prayer was, "O, Lord, I should like to have you on our side, but I must have Kentucky." It is possible that, if the story about Prentice be true, he may have seen, not being himself a Kentuckian, that the Union cause would have been really helped by the secession of the state.

The invention of that Superior and Complete Sewing Machine (The Family Shuttle Machine), marks one of the most important eras in the history of machinery, and when we consider its great usefulness and extremely low price (\$25), it is very difficult to conceive of any invention for domestic use as more or even equal importance, smooth, and quiet movement, rapid execution, certainty of operation, and a delightful ease, that at once commends it above all others. The working parts are all steel; the bobbins hold 100 yards of thread; the stitch is the finest of all stitches made, neat and regular, and can be regulated in a moment to sew stitches from an inch in length on coarse material down to the finest, so infinitesimal as to be hardly discernible with the naked eye, and with a rapidity rendering it impossible to count them as fast as made; it does to perfection all kinds of heavy, coarse, plain, gne, or fancy needle-work with ease and far less labor than required on other machines. It needs no commendation, the rapid sales, increasing demand, and volunteer encomiums from the press, and the thousands of families who use them, amply testify to their undoubted worth as a standard and reliable household necessity, extending its popularity each day. This popular machine can be examined at the office of this paper. AGENTS WANTED by this company. Address them for information. FAMILY SHUTTLE MACHINE CO., 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 10.

The Army and Navy Journal, New York, is prompt to recognize the importance of the reorganization of the bill to reorganize the Army, just reported by the Joint Committee. The bill is a document of 724 sections or 294 octavo pages, and to make room for it, the *Journal* issues a double number, thirty-two pages in all. Whether the bill pass or not, it is of great interest to army men and their friends as a codification of existing army laws, in their effect on the service. With the bill the *Journal* gives a letter from General Sherman, giving his opinion of the proposed reorganization, also a review of the bill with comments on the different sections, and a list of the officers it will throw out of the service on account of age, etc., etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE SUN FOR 1879.

The *Sun* will be printed every day during the year to come. Its purpose, as before, will be to present all the news in a readable shape, and to tell truth though it heavens fall.

The *Sun* has been, and will continue to be independent of everybody and everything save the Truth and its own convictions of duty. That is the only policy which an honest newspaper need have.

That is the policy which has won for this newspaper the confidence and friendship of a wider constituency than was ever enjoyed by any other American journal.

The *Sun* is the newspaper for the people. It is not for the rich man against the poor man, or for the poor man against the rich man, but it seeks to do equal justice to all interests in the community. It is not the organ of any person, class, sect or party. There need be no mystery about its loves and hates. It is for the honest man against the rogues every time. It is for the honest Democrat against the dishonest Republican, and for the honest Republican against the dishonest Democrat. It does not take its cue from the utterances of any politician or political organization. It gives its support unreservedly when men or measures are in agreement with the principles of the Constitution, and with the Constitutional principles are violated—as in the outrageous conspiracy of 1876, by which the honest man was placed in the President's office, where he still remains.

It speaks out for the right. That is the *Sun's* idea of independence. In this respect there will be no change in its programme for 1879.

The *Sun* has fairly earned the hearty hatred of scoundrels, frauds, and humbugs of all sorts and sizes. It hopes to deserve no hatred less in the year 1879 than in 1878, 1877, or any year gone by. The *Sun* will continue to shun the wicked with unflinching brightness.

While the lessons of the past should be constantly kept before the people, the *Sun* does not propose to make itself in 1879 a magazine of ancient history. It is printed for the men and women of to-day, whose concern is chiefly of to-day. It has both the disposition and the ability to afford its readers the promptest, fullest, and most accurate intelligence of whatever in the wide world is worth attention. To this end it has resources belonging to well-established property will be liberally employed.

The present disjunct condition of parties in this country, and the uncertainty of the future, lend an extraordinary significance to the discussions of the coming year. The discussions of the press, the debates and acts of Congress, and the movements of the leaders in every section of the Republic will have a direct bearing on the Presidential election of 1880—an event which must be regarded with the most anxious interest by every patriotic American, whatever his political ideas or allegiance.

To these elements of interest may be added the probability that the Democrats will control both Houses of Congress, the increasing feebleness of the fraudulent Administration, and the spread and strengthening everywhere of a healthy abhorrence of fraud in any form. To present with accuracy and clearness the exact situation in each of its various phases, and to expound, according to its well-known methods, the principles that should guide us through the labyrinth of the coming year, is the aim of the *Sun* for 1879.

We have the means of making the *Sun*, as a political, literary and general newspaper, more entertaining and more useful than ever before; and we mean to apply them freely.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged. For the *DAILY SUN*, a four page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or \$6.50 a year, in advance. For the *WEEKLY SUN*, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 15 cents a month, or \$1.75 a year, post paid.

The Sunday edition of the *Sun* is also furnished separately at \$1.25 a year, postage paid.

The price of the *WEEKLY SUN*, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is \$1 a year, post paid. For clubs of ten or more we will send an extra copy free. Address W. P. CANADAY, Publisher of THE SUN, New York City, Mar 23-1f.

PUBLISHERS OF THE SUN, NEW YORK CITY.

18. 20 MARKET ST.

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC, AT THE

LOWEST NET PRICES,

ONE OF THE LARGEST AND

CHEAPEST STOCKS OF

READY MADE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

Boots,

Shoes,

Hats,

Caps, and

Dry Goods,

Carpeting.

Blankets,

&c., &c.

Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. GREENWALD.

DEALER IN DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

CIGARS AND SNUFFS.

North Carolina and Virginia Smoking and Chewing Tobacco,

PIPE SMOKERS ARTICLE, &c.

"Indian Girl Cigar Store."

NO. 26 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County.

In the Superior Court, before Stacy Van Amringe, Clerk of the Superior Court of New Hanover County, and Judge of Probate.

E. G. McDaniel, administrator of Duff G. McDaniel, deceased, suing in behalf of himself, and in behalf of P. D. Koonce, Administrator of Ann Koonce, deceased, and in behalf of all other creditors of the late Daniel L. Russell, deceased, who will join in this proceeding and contribute to the expenses thereof.

Against

Dr. W. J. H. Bellamy and Thomas R. Russell, executors of Daniel L. Russell, deceased.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS. THE LATE DANIEL L. RUSSELL, deceased, now hereby notified that the above entitled action will be heard before Stacy Van Amringe, Clerk of the Superior Court, and Judge of Probate of New Hanover County on the 26th day of March, 1879, at 11 o'clock A. M., and they are notified to appear before me on that day and file evidence of their claims, and make themselves parties thereto, or they will be excluded from all participation in the funds and benefits derived pursuant thereto.

STACY VANAMRIGE, Clerk of the Superior Court and Judge of Probate New Hanover County.

Feb. 9 55.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATORRHOEA.

"SEMINAL PASTILLE."

Trade Mark.

Valuable Discovery in Medicine. It cures all cases of Seminal Discharge, whether it be the result of over-exhaustion, or of any other cause, and restores the system to its normal condition. It is a radical cure, and its effects are permanent. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of Seminal Discharge, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a most valuable remedy for all cases of Seminal Discharge, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., 175 N. 3rd St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

Dec 8-1f.

BOOKS FOR THE MILLION.

WOMAN'S GUIDE.

MARRIAGE.

A new work, price 50 cents by mail. It is a most valuable work for all women, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities. It is a most valuable work for all women, and its use is recommended by all the leading medical authorities.

DR. A. G. OLIN.

Private Hospital, 20 S. Clark St., Chicago.

Consultation free.

Address: Dr. A. G. Olin, 20 S. Clark St., Chicago.

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OPIMUM.

and MORPHINE habit absolutely cured. Send stamp for particulars. Address: Dr. A. G. Olin, 20 S. Clark St., Chicago.

dec-1f

JUST RECEIVED AT

menese stock of LADIES' FOX and MOROCCO SHIRTS

of all varieties, styles and descriptions; also

GENTS' SHOES

In every imaginable

CHILDREN'S SHOES

A specialty.

THOMAS J. ROWEY, JR.,

20 S. Market Street.

dec 21-1f

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE CHEAP.

HOUSES AND LOTS.

IN DESIRABLE LOCATIONS.

Apply to W. P. CANADAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE OF IF NOT THE

LARGEST STOCKS

OF WHOLESALE

GROCERIES OFFERED

FOR SALE IN THE

State of North Carolina,

CAN BE FOUND AT

ADRIAN & VOLLERS

Southeast Corner Dock and Front

Streets, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders and Purchasers Solicited.

July 7-1f

PROSPECTUS.

The Great Principles of the Na

tional Republican Party,

OLD,

TRIED,

AND

TRUE.

MEXICAN

Mustang Liniment,

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

This liniment very naturally originated in America, where Nature provides in her laboratory such surprising antidotes for the maladies of her children. Its fame has been spreading for 30 years, until now it encircles the habitable globe.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is a matchless remedy for all external ailments of man and beast. To stock owners and farmers it is invaluable.

A single bottle often saves a human life or restores the usefulness of an excellent horse, cow, or sheep.

It cures foot-rot, hoof-rot, hollow horn, grub, screw-worm, shoulder-rot, mange, the bites and stings of poisonous reptiles and insects, and every such drawback to stock breeding and husbandry.

It cures every external trouble of horses, such as lameness, scratches, swains, sprains, founder, wind-gall, ring-bone, etc., etc.

The Mexican Mustang Liniment is the greatest cure in the world for accidents occurring to the family, in the absence of a physician, such as burns, scalds, sprains, cuts, etc., and for rheumatism, stiffness, and neuralgia by exposure. Particularly valuable to Miners.

It is the cheapest remedy in the world, for it penetrates the muscles to the bone, and a single application is generally sufficient to cure.

Mexican Mustang Liniment is put up in three sizes of bottles, the larger ones being proportionately much the cheapest. Sold everywhere.

February 1-1f

GOLD.

Great chance to make money

if you can't get gold you can

get gold. We need a person in every

town to take subscriptions for the largest,

cheapest, and most valuable family publication,

in this world. Any one can become a suc-

cessful agent. The most elegant works of

art are sent to subscribers. The price is

so low that almost everybody subscribes.

One agent reports making over \$100 in a

week. A lady agent reports taking over 400

subscribers in ten days. All who engage

make money fast. You can devote all your

time to the business, or only your spare

time. You need not be away from home

over night. You can do it as well as others.

Particulars, directions and terms free.

Elegant and expensive outfit free. If you

want profitable work send us your address

at once. It costs nothing to try the busi-

ness. No one who engages fails to make

great pay. Address "The People's Journal,"

Portland, Maine.

aug 17-12m.

THE PURCELL HOUSE

HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF

the undersigned, has been newly fur-

nished throughout, and, as heretofore, will

be run strictly as a

First-Class Hotel!

Board reduced as follows: \$2.50 and \$3 per

day; With Rooms, per month, \$35; Table

Board, per month \$25.

Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

ALWAYS ON HAND AT

Regular City Prices.

We hope to see all the old patrons of the

house and ALL THEIR FRIENDS, prom-ising

them that no pains shall be spared to

please all.

Jan 18-

COBB BROS., Proprietors.

Rogers' Extra Early Peas.

FOR EARLINESS AND SUPERIOR

quality cannot be excelled. White Marrow

fat, Black Eye and other good varieties.—

Early Snap Beans, Cabbage, Tomatoes, Rad-

ish Seed, Potatoes, and a general assort-

ment of Vegetable and Field Seed of reliable

quality, at low prices. (Catalogues sent

by mail.) Special attention to orders by

mail. C. B. ROGERS, Seed Grower,

dec 29 133 Market St., Phila.

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 out-

let free. No risk. Reader, if you

want a business all which persons of

either sex can make great pay all the time

they work, write for particulars to H. HALL

and 19-1v

ZELL'S

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1879.

THE LATEST MUSICAL WONDER.

The Organette; representing Organ and Organist, Music and Musician: Not a toy, but the most marvelous musical instrument of the age. Plays from one to a thousand tunes. No limit to either kind or quality. Plays Hymn Tunes, Popular Songs, Polkas, Waltzes, Reels, Quadrilles and Hornpipes with perfect accuracy. A mere child can play it. Constructed on the principle of a cabinet organ and plays automatically from tunes on a perforated paper. In handsome case, 2 ft. long, 1 ft. wide, 1 ft. high. Price, including Four Tunes, only \$10. Extra tunes 25 cents each. Guaranteed to give more satisfaction for the money than any other musical instrument in the world. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for descriptive circulars. Address LUDEN & BATES, Savannah, Ga. Wholesale Southern Agents.

"Bonne-Marie, a Tale of Normandy and Paris," by Henry Greville, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, and being her last work, will no doubt create a sensation, such is its freshness, beauty, and delicacy. It is the story of a young girl, the daughter of a smuggler in Normandy, on the coast of France. Having been educated in a Convent, at Cherbourg, she returns from school where her father had placed her, and struggles in spite of her discontent to do her duty in her humble home. She turns a deaf ear to a lover's pleading, and when her father is killed in a fray with the Coast-Guard, she leaves her home and goes to Paris to seek her fortune. The tale of her struggles with poverty in that city, of her debut as a singer in one of the celebrated Cafes, where, after a great success she loses her heart to an artist, is simply powerfully and most pathetically told. What happens after we must leave the readers of this charming volume to discover for themselves, all of which is beautifully sketched, and the story from beginning to end is charming, pure, fresh and breezy. Mrs. Sherwood's English in this translation is beyond all praise, and it seems almost incredible that it could have been written originally in French, as it flows on so freely and fresh from beginning to end. "Bonne-Marie" is published in a large square duodecimo volume, paper cover, price 50 cents, in uniform style with Peterson's editions of "Dostia," "Savelli's Expatriation," "Marrying off a Daughter," "Philomena's Marriages," "Pretty Little Countess Zina," "Sonia," "Gabrielle," and "A Friend," by Henry Greville, and will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on all Rail Road Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, at once, on their remitting Fifty cents in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale at P. Heinsberger's Live Book Store.

MRS. HALE'S NEW COOK BOOK.—A complete Cookery Book for all Classes; with rules and illustrations for household management, and full Directions for Carving, Arranging the Table for parties etc.; together with Preparations of Food for Invalids and for Children. Illustrated with Numerous Engravings. And containing One Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-five Receipts for cooking everything in all the best ways; and has a complete Index, by referring to which any receipt can be found at once. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The Messrs. Petersons, with their usual tact and talent, have secured the precious manuscripts and printed in an attractive volume a complete and new cook book from the practiced pen of Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale, one of the best known of our native lady writers and for many years the well-known editress of "Godey's Lady Book."

While traversing the stormy pathway which leads to the temple of fame, Mrs. Hale never neglected her duties as a housekeeper; and, in the management of the culinary branch of her household, she brought to bear her keen intellect and quick perceptions. The fruits of her rich experience in housewifery, and results of many sensible and successful experiments in cookery, are embodied in this charming volume, which contains not only thousands of invaluable receipts, but also practical instructions in the science of housekeeping, well tested rules for the care of invalids, and numerous directions how to economically, yet tastefully, govern kitchens, large and small. Of the vast multitude of cook books now in the market, impartial critics pronounce Mrs. Hale's to be one of the very best—a truthful verdict. The Messrs Petersons have brought out this truly valuable volume in a sumptuous style of typography, and in a style of binding at once ornate and durable, being issued in a large duodecimo volume of over 500 pages, bound in morocco cloth, full gilt back, from new designs, and is sold by all Booksellers at the low price of \$1.75; or copies will be sent by mail, to any place, post-paid, by the Publishers, on receipt of the price.

For sale in this city by P. Heinsberger, Live Book Store.

Democrats and Greenbackers Caucusing in Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—A caucus of Greenbackers and Soft Money Democrats was held to-night. About thirty were present, prominent among whom were Messrs. Kelley, Reagan, Springer, Ewing, Lowe, Murch, De La Motte, and others. The debate referred particularly to the financial policy of the Government. Resolutions were passed asking for the passage of bills to increase the coinage of silver to the capacity of our mints; to issue certificates receivable for all public dues, and for the purchase of silver bullion at market rates; to reissue greenbacks now held for the redemption of fractional currency, or hereafter retired; for the payment of arrears of pensions and in extinguishment of the bonded debt; for providing for the substitution of legal tenders for National Bank notes; to stop all increase of the National debt, and to provide for a tax on incomes of over two thousand dollars. Mr. Wright, of Pennsylvania, presided at the caucus.

Stenger was just about the maddest Pennsylvania Dutch copperhead in existence when his Confederate friend, Colonel Burch, beat him for the Senate Secretaryship. He took the first train to Chambersburg after the nominating caucus, swearing all the way home that the Republic had gone to the dogs, and all that sort of thing. When he gets over this "spell" he will, like all the rest of the good Democrats in the country, settle down to the inevitable fate of voting for Sam & Sam—i. e. Tilden, Randall & Co. But meanwhile the Confederates will retain firm hold upon the public text.

The Sub-Committee of the Wallace Teller Committee met yesterday morning in the Girard House, at Philadelphia, and commenced the examination of witnesses, the inquiries being principally directed to the operations of Deputy U. S. Marshals on election days.

The skilled, disciplined, and intelligent Republican minority in Congress can, if proper exertion be made, defeat the proposed repeal of the national election laws. This object should be the first in the minds of every Republican Congressman, and the Presidential vote should be regarded as secondary consideration.

The constitution of statesmanship produced at the Capitol by a fear that general legislation at this session will ruin the Democratic party, will possibly be relieved. The House managers in the Democratic caucus have resolved to pull the plug out.

The Constitution requires that Congress shall provide appropriations for the support of the government. When it fails in this requirement it becomes revolutionary and assumes a direct antagonism to the supreme law of the land.

Our government must just now present a fine spectacle to the view of foreigners. It is practically under the terror of a threatened revolution, incited by the current Democratic desire to destroy the purity of the ballot-box.

The question, the real question, now at issue in this extra session of Congress, is whether the state governments or the National Government shall have superior control over national elections.

Ordinarily Congress would pass the pending appropriation bills and then proceed to the consideration of other business, including matters of a purely political character. But this is not an ordinary Congress.

How to see the Wind.

Take a polished metallic surface of two feet or more, with a straight edge—a hand-saw will answer the purpose. Take a windy day, whether hot or cold clear or cloudy, only let it not rain or be murky; in other words, let the air be dry and clear, but this is not essential. Hold your metallic surface at right angles to the direction of the wind—i. e. if the wind is north, hold your surface east and west; but instead of holding the surface vertical, incline it about forty-five degrees to the horizon, so that the wind, striking it straight, flows over the edge (keeping it straight) as water over a dam. Now sight carefully over the edge at some minute and sharply-defined object, and you will see the air flows over as water flows over a dam. Make your observations carefully, and you will hardly fail to see the air, no matter how cold; the result is even better when the sun is obscured.

A Cow Gives Birth to Fifty-Six Calves.

A cow, the property of J. N. Sawyer, who lives about six miles south of this city, yesterday gave birth to fifty-six calves. One of them was fully matured and still lives; the other fifty-five were about the size of small kittens, and about forty-five of them are dead. It is one of the most curious freaks of nature that has ever taken place in this country.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

A very simple relief for neuralgia is to boil a small handful of lobelia in half a pint of water till the strength is out of the herb, then strain it off and add a teaspoonful of fine salt. Wring cloths out of the liquid as hot as possible, and spread over the part affected. It acts like a charm. Change the cloths as soon as cold till the pain is all gone; then cover up till perspiration is over, to prevent taking cold. Rheumatism can often be relieved by application to the painful parts of cloths wet in a weak solution of soda in water. If there is inflammation in the joints, the cure is very quick the wash needs to be lukewarm.

That old old army chaplain at Washington may be pretty crazy, but when he leaned over the railing on Sunday morning and shouted a good Bible text into the ears of Sabbath-breaking Congressmen, he demonstrated that he had a broad streak of sanity left. It was a doubt out of place, and outraged the dignity of members, and yet it was a wholesome offence and may result in good. Doubtless it was the only Bible truth a majority of the House have heard for years.

And Undeniable Truth.

You deserve to suffer, and if you lead a miserable, unsatisfactory life in this beautiful world, it is entirely your own fault and there is only one excuse for you,—your unreasonable prejudice and skepticism, which has killed thousands. Personal knowledge and common sense reasoning will soon show you that Green's August Flower will cure you of Liver Complaint, or Dyspepsia, with all its miserable effects, such as sick headache, palpitation of the heart, sour stomach, habitual constiveness, dizziness of the head, nervous prostration, low spirits, &c. Its sales now reach every town on the Western Continent and not a druggist but will tell you of its wonderful cures. You can buy a sample bottle for ten cents. Three doses will relieve you.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GENUINE DR. C. McLANE'S Celebrated American WORM SPECIFIC OR VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eyelid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times constive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hicough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist, DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.

The genuine DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. As a simple purgative they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS. Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name McLANE, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

March 22. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales of 100 casks at that price, closing firm.

ROSIN.—The market opened quiet at \$1 1/2 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained, with no sales reported.

TAR.—Market was quiet at \$1 22 per bbl, the receipts of the day being disposed of at that price.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm at with sales reported of 40 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cent per lb, for Middling, closing quiet. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8 1/2	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	cts	per	lb
Low Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb
Middling,	9 3/4	cts	per	lb
Good Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	338	bales
Spirits turpentine,	203	casks
Rosin,	1,242	bbls
Tar,	399	bbls
Crude turpentine,	241	bbls

RECEIPTS.

March 24. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was quiet firm at 26 1/2 cents for country packages, with sales reported of 30 casks city distilled at 26 1/2 cts.

ROSIN.—The market was quiet at \$1 1/2 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—The market opened firm the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 20 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady

unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened firm. We hear of sales of 35 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cents per lb for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8 1/2	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	cts	per	lb
Low Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb
Middling,	9 3/4	cts	per	lb
Good Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	157	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	63	casks
Rosin,	454	bbls
Tar,	692	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	47	bbls

RECEIPTS.

March 18. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, at 26 1/2 cents per gallon, for country packages, with sales reported of 90 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was dull at \$1 1/2 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market for this article was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 20 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened quiet, with sales of 47 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cents for Middling, closing firm. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8 1/2	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	cts	per	lb
Low Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb
Middling,	9 3/4	cts	per	lb
Good Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	126	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	117	casks
Rosin,	1,357	bbls
Tar,	1,142	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	488	bbls

RECEIPTS.

March 26. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 50 casks city distilled at 26 1/2 cts.

ROSIN.—The market quiet, inactive and nominal at \$1 1/2 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at \$1 20 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was firm, with sales reported of 70 bales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8 1/2	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	cts	per	lb
Low Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb
Middling,	9 3/4	cts	per	lb
Good Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb

RECEIPTS.

March 27. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with reported sales of 50 casks at that price, closing quiet and steady.

ROSIN.—The market continues dull at \$1 1/2 for Strained, \$1 15 for Good Strained, without reported sales for either grade.

TAR.—Market dull and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 20 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened firm with sales reported of 114 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cts per lb for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8 1/2	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	cts	per	lb
Low Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb
Middling,	9 3/4	cts	per	lb
Good Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	112	bales
Spirits turpentine,	205	casks
Rosin,	1,621	bbls
Tar,	1,315	bbls
Crude turpentine,	235	bbls

RECEIPTS.

March 21. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales of 50 casks at that price, closing quiet and steady.

ROSIN.—The market was dull at \$1 1/2 for Strained, \$1 15 for Good Strained. Small sales of Good Strained at quotations.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 15 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the sales of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened steady and closed firm. Sales of 35 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cents and 25 do on a basis of 9 1/2 cents per lb for middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8 1/2	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	cts	per	lb
Low Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb
Middling,	9 3/4	cts	per	lb
Good Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	144	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	65	casks
Rosin,	922	bbls
Tar,	1,248	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	483	bbls

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READ.

We stood at an open window
Leaning far over the sill,
And if something hadn't happened
We might have stood there still;
But we reached for a bawling shouter
In a blinding northeast breeze,
So our friends will have to be invited
To join in the obsequies.

RECEIPTS.

March 18. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was firm, at 26 1/2 cents per gallon, for country packages, with sales reported of 90 casks at that figure.

ROSIN.—The market was dull at \$1 1/2 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained. No sales reported.

TAR.—Market for this article was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 20 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article opened quiet, with sales of 47 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cents for Middling, closing firm. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8 1/2	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	cts	per	lb
Low Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb
Middling,	9 3/4	cts	per	lb
Good Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb

RECEIPTS.

Cotton,	126	bales
Spirits Turpentine,	117	casks
Rosin,	1,357	bbls
Tar,	1,142	bbls
Crude Turpentine,	488	bbls

RECEIPTS.

March 26. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with sales reported of 50 casks city distilled at 26 1/2 cts.

ROSIN.—The market quiet, inactive and nominal at \$1 1/2 for Strained and \$1 15 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady and unchanged at \$1 20 per bbl, at which the receipts of the day were sold.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market for this article was unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market for this article was firm, with sales reported of 70 bales. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8 1/2	cts	per	lb
Good Ordinary,	9	cts	per	lb
Low Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb
Middling,	9 3/4	cts	per	lb
Good Middling,	9 1/2	cts	per	lb

RECEIPTS.

March 27. SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was steady at 26 1/2 cents per gallon for country packages, with reported sales of 50 casks at that price, closing quiet and steady.

ROSIN.—The market continues dull at \$1 1/2 for Strained, \$1 15 for Good Strained, without reported sales for either grade.

TAR.—Market dull and unchanged the receipts of the day being disposed of at \$1 20 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was steady and unchanged, the receipts of the day being placed at \$1 15 for Hard and \$1 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market opened firm with sales reported of 114 bales on a basis of 9 1/2 cts per lb for Middling. The following are the official quotations:

Ordinary,	8 1/2	cts
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